The nucleus of a Republican party in this city lately invited the Hon. Frederick P. Stanton to deliver an address before them upon the "Issues now before the People," and, in ac-cordance with their desire, Mr. Stanton ad-dressed the Club on Wednesday, 26th inst. A goodly number of the Democracy were also in attendance, and all of them unite in denouncing the address. Mr. Stanton commenced by an allusion to the letter of invitation referred to, and went on to say that he had no party re lations or other embarrassing connections which would prevent him from speaking his opinions frankly, and dealing impartially with men and principles. In form and in fact, Kansas was till a dependent Territory; but she was now about to present her hand to claim admissi into the Union as a sovereign State. She had not reached this stage of her history without great difficulty, and after repeated unsuccessful attempts in the same direction. Undoubtedly, the Wyandotte Constitution was the most respectable in its origin and attending circumstances of all the Constitutions which had been presented to Congress, as embodying the will tioned by a majority of over 5,000, upon the largest vote ever polled within the Territory. If Kansas was entitled to enter the Union at all, which none could doubt, every element of right, essential to success, was embodied in her present application. The Democratic or-ganization in the Territory had denounced the Constitution upon various grounds, and, even after the overwhelming vote for its ratification, still were unremitting in their denunciation and indicated a strong disposition to oppose our admission into the Union. The leading objection, urged with untiring pertinacity and violence, was the utterly false and groundless charge that, under it, negroes are clothed with the right of suffrage. Mr. Stanton here com-pared the Kansas-Nebraska act with the Wyanotte Constitution, in this particular, and the respective instruments were almost identical in terms, and entirely so in legal effect and operation. There was one difference, however, The organic act-that vaunted Democratic measure-conferred on the Territorial Legislature unlimited discretion over the subject, while on the other hand the Constitution gave no such power to the State Legislature. The right of suffrage was confined to white male citizens of the United States, or those who had declared their intention to become such under the naturalization laws. The qualifications could not be changed without an amendment of the Constitution, and it was a gross misrepresentation on the part of the Democrats to claim otherwise. He had been reported to and the Sultan of Bornec have said, in one of his speeches, that, under this Constitution, negro children would be public schools. This was an entire misapprea free State it was not the interest of the community to keep any portion of the people in ignorance. There was nothing in the Contional Democrat (Administration organ) several articles in which the Constitution was de-

he was compelled by a sense of duty to resist the Cid. a thorough-going, out-and-out Le- diate renewal of the policy to which Phillip II tion he now holds for the very reason that he of the Lecompton policy. The nomination of this Federal office holder is a significant fact. doctrine there announced was the true doctrine.

not believe that the Constitution of the United possible conqueror of Tangier and the African this there is a growing necessity: ment was silent on that subject. It authorized Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves, and he believed that to be the most effectual

proceedings, and which recommended themselves to the fullest confidence of any candid and not self-stultified person. He would cheerfully unite with the Republicans, in company with such men as Crittenden of Kentucky, Bell of Tennessee, Bates of Missouri, if by such means the false Democracy can be driven from the high places which they have so much dishon-

The whole course of Mr. Stanton's address was marked with moderation, absence of per-sonalities, and was received at intervals with unmistakable applause. Its effects must cer-tainly make themselves felt in the pending canvass, and dismay was "visible to the naked eve" upon the faces of the unterrified during the irse of the address.

This is but the initiatory of a series of adresses which Mr. Stanton proposes soon to deiver throughout the Territory in support of the nominees of the Republican party; and should his influence be as widely felt as it was during the uncertain moments of the Wyandotte Consti tution, Marcus J. Parrott will be returned to Congress by a majority of more thousands than he Democracy can ever hope to overcome. This event certainly marks an epoch in the istory of Repblicanism in Kansas, and all Republicans should unite here in bidding Mr. Stanton God speed in the glorious task he seeks to achieve.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

From the New York Times CONDITION OF SPAIN-THE MOORISH QUESTION.

The intelligence that Spain has actually taken up arms once more against the Moors, might be received in ordinary times, by the rest of the world, with comparative indifference, or, at the best, with a glow of purely historical and reflected interest. The picturesque annals of the long wars which ended with the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent at Granada, on the very eve of the discovery of America, might em to stir again with sudden life at the news that Castile and Leon are marching once more against the heirs of the great Moghrebbin emire. And the curious in historical contrasts and coincidences might speculate upon the sin-gular chance which revives under Isabella II. and carries boldly into Africa the deadly strife which culminated in victory under Isabella on the soil of Europe. But for all the intrinsic mportance of the conflict itself to the commerce or the politics of mankind at large, a Spanish expedition against the pirates of the opposite Barbary coast would have made itself no more felt and talked of beyond the Spanish borders ten years ago than a trial of strength between Portugal and Mozambique, or the Netherlands

It is not so now. The leading journals of Great Britain and the Continent comment upon placed upon an equality with whites in the the preliminaries of the approaching collision almost as earnestly as they could deal with the hension. The instrument was made for the symptoms of a coming rupture between Russia whites alone. He did say, however, that in and Austria or Germany and France. The symptoms of a coming rupture between Russia question of Morocco has suddenly assumed the proportions of an European difficulty, evokes expressions of anxiety from the official journals stitution to invite or encourage the immigra-tion of free negroes; and as to the few who should be in the State, he would certainly be in favor of providing for their education. Upon | meaning hidden, which is certainly not to be these and similar baseless pretexts, it is apparent that the Democrats of the Territory hope to prevent the admission of the State into the nion. He quoted from the Lecompton Na the United States as a great commercial nation cannot possibly remain indifferent; and which it is very important that we should neither unnounced as "a disgrace to Kansas," and one derrate nor exaggerate. All Europe is not which no Senator or Representative could vote for without violoting his oath of office.

agitated with a vague indefinable apprehension of imminent mischief merely because Spain, This was doubtless the drift of their policy to after a few years of prosperous repose from the defeat the application for admission. But ad- exhausting passions of civil war, finds herself mission was of overshadowing importance, and strong enough to draw once more the sword of

ng progress in wealth and enterprise during was almost an act of brazen impudence for the last five or six years time. Since the year them to ask to be invested with power under 1855, for instance, nearly 3,000 miles of rail the State organization, and he could scarcely way lines have been put under construction in believe them serious in their efforts to obtain it. | Spain; and more than one thousand miles are won the right to control the State Government, of nearly six per cent. interest on the capita and he would assist them by his vote to accom- invested. These works have been carried on plish that result. Their courage and fortitude by private enterprise; and the State, meanwhile. during the lengthened struggle, their devotion to the cause of popular rights in the Territories, from the demortization of the ecclesiastical so shamelessly abandoned and betrayed by the properties, a sum equal to nearly \$30,000,000 Administration and the false Democrats who annually for eight years, which is devoted to sustained it, have fully entitled them to this the development of the post-roads, the mayal triumph. The speaker said he had once fondly | and military resources, and the charities of the trusted that the Democrats of the Territory State. The income of the Government from would emerge from the depths of political dis- taxes and customs has also been steadily in grace in which they had been plunged, but he creasing, the customs revenue alone gaining, between 1848 and 1857, an advance of more dications of Lecomptonism were still plainly than 72 per cent. Facts like these indicate a visible in their acts; and, for all practical pur- very decided regeneration in the substance and poses, they were the true and legitimate suc- heart of the Spanish nation, and may well enessors of those who, in the early stages of our title the movements of its policy to a degree of history, acquired so unenviable a reputation. respect and attention from other Powers which | Total entered at the port 14,429,567 13,542,9-4, 13,617,946 The ticket adopted yesterday at Lawrence was the Spain of Ferdinand VII could hardly have conclusive proof of this. Gov. Medary was at exacted. But they hardly presage an imme-

" No one, probably, not even the apocalyptic has unceasingly supported Mr. Buchanan's Ad- Dr. Cumming, who has been on the lookout for ministration in its monstrous violation of right | the "Great Tribulation" these ten years past, and principle in Kansas. He had no word of and has snuffed the battle of Armageddon in Entered for ware reproach to utter against Governor Medary as a every political imbroglio since the last Revolugentleman, but he could not support him as a | tion of Paris, can have begun to anticipate a He could not forget that, eighteen new Spanish Armada as the result of nonths since, when he was invited to address | amazing vigor of the O'Donnell Ministry. It the people at Columbus, Ohio, where Governor is true, our British cousins were seriously exdary had recently been appointed postmaster | ercised in their minds, last summer, because in place of an Anti-Lecompton Democrat re- Spain had ordered ten light-draft gun-boats to moved, after he (the speaker) had told his be built in London; but this was a passing plain, unvarnished story of the wrongs done to peril, and has long since been explained away the people of Kansas, Gov. Medary was so ardent in his devotion to his patron, that he was induced to call a second meeting, and address of the actual anxiety with which the expedition the last seven years : it, in reply to him, (the speaker,) in vindication | now arming against Morocco is watched by the

Cabinet and the journalists of England. Nor can it be safely assumed that the Moor-It removed all doubt as to the position of the sish question has merely served as a flatural Democracy in Kansas. The people might as vent for the gathering uneasiness and distrust well be called upon to support James Buchanan himself; for that would involve no greater dedelays and uncertainties attendent upon the gree of self-condemnation and abasement. For settlement of Italian affairs. So long as the himself, he could not and would not support that Italian Peninsula remains in what we may ticket; on the contrary, he would oppose it with term its present condition of suspended or possible force to his opposition, he would vote possible for any thoughtful statesman or obhe Republican ticket from the highest name to server to regard peace as permanently restored the lowest. In order to be logically consistent to the principle adopted, he should also vote for ment of the Powers implicated in the Italian had nothing to say against Judge Johnston as an individual, he thought the people of the Territory would do themselves and their cause Territory would do themselves and their cause great wrong by confiding any portion of their franca, and left undecided at Zurich, that we political power to any one of the Democratic must look into itself alone for an explanation general principles involved in the party divis- attention it has received. In the extravagant He said that the terms of the language used upon this subject by the Tory Ossawatomie platform relating to the rights of press of England, this explanation is not very the people in the Territories was much nearer difficult to be found. The organs of Lord Der views than those of the Tecumseh (Dem- by and Mr. Disraeli are naturally on the alert ocratic) platform. He thought the Republican to discover any rising cloud on the political horizon which may promise to blacken the pros-Some of his Lecompton friends had called him a "Black Republican;" others an "Abolitionist." If his positions made him such, he was has accordingly seized upon the Moorish quescontent to wear the name, odious as it might be in the view of these gentlemen. tions in the Mediterranean, and Spain as the

Should this issue arise, the Herald warns and leave creditors to their own powers of dis-England, and not unwisely, that Spain will criminating character when giving credit. This hardly be left to assert alone her claims to dissist the point to which our growing civilization remedy for preventing Slavery extension. He had always been opposed to the slave trade, upon political, economical, and moral grounds. Congress, at the earliest moment, exercised the power conferred by the Constitution, and the power conferred by the Constitution, and if they attempt to occupy Tangier, Mogador, or Europe. We have now to lead the way in a the power conferred by the Constitution, and the prohibition had been acquiesced in by the whole country, until within a very recent period. Southern extremists had the ascendency in the Democratic party, and ruled the Administration as with a rod of iron. They sought to reopen the slave trade, or, at least, to leave the subject to the cofitrol of State legislation. If they did not insist upon this as a part of the Democratic with an antagonist more formidable even than not insist upon this as a part of the Democratic platform, it was only because the party was not yet ripe for such a movement. These Southers of all the such as the real authors of all the such as the real authors of all the such as the remarkable area of the remarkable area ern extremists were the real authors of all the more than hinted, in the remarkable semi-of-ficial article which we this morning publish, in debts are very great, and absorb a large propor-

right; and still more fairly may it, therefore, become a question whether, in defence of those positions, she can be permitted to dictate to an independent State like Spain how far her arms shall be carried in vindication of her national honor and safety on the barbarian coast of Africa. This is the seed of mischief which sleeps at the core of the Moorish difficulty, and it abundantly justifies the deep concern with which the progress of affairs in that direction is now watched on both sides of the British Channel.

Speculative dealings diminish.

"The evasion of the present laws for the collection of debts is very easy to the dishonest man, aided by professional advice; and numerous instances abound, of men having become rich by running largely in debt, putting their property so acquired out of reach, and setting all laws at defiance. Rich men abound, whose property is all settled on their wives, or held in trust for them by others, which, in the absence of a bankrupt law, cannot be reached.

"Indeed, if no law existed to enforce the payment of debts, men would look into the moral right; and still more fairly may it, therefore, become a question whether, in defence of those
"The evasion of the present laws for the collections of the collections of the collections of the collections o

This glorious old Latin hymn by Thomas De Celano, which has so often thrilled the worship-pers of the Catholic Church throughout the world, has found many translators. A translation made by Epes Sargent, Esq., has recently fallen under our notice, and we think many readers of the Press will be glad to see it in our columns.—Philadelphia Press.

DIES IRÆ.

Day of ire, that day impending, Earth shall melt, in ashes ending-Seer and Sybil so portending

Ah! what trembling then, what quailing, When shall come the Judge unfailing, Every human life unveiling

Trump shall scatter peals astounding On earth's supulchres abounding, Gather all men by its sounding

Death and Nature wonder-shake Then shall be at seeing waken, Mortals unto judgment taken

Book of record shall be quoted, Where all human deeds are noted, Whence the world shall be devoted.

Therefore, at that Judge's session, Shall no secret find suppression, Vengeance sparing no transgression

How shall I thee, Lord, implore Thee Send what advocate before Thee, When not even the just are worthy

VIII. King of majesty transcending, To th' elect free grace extending Me save. Fount of bliss unending

IX.

Jesus! let Thy love surviving. Lose me not, that day arriving

Me. Thy weary guest failed never. Cross-redeemed through thy endeavor Shall such pains be lost forever? XI. Just Dispenser of punition,

Give my suppliant soul remission Ere that day of inquisition! XII. Like a malefactor sighing, Blush of shame my visage dyeing,

Spare me, Lord! my heart is cryi

Who gav'st Mary absolution, Me brought'st hope of restitution

Worthless are the prayers I make Thee, But, Lord, do not Thou forsake me, Lest eternal fire o'ertake me! Give me, 'mid the sheep, salvation; From the goats make separation,

Fixing on Thy right my station XVI. When the accursed shall find their earnings

Answer thou my heavenward yearnings From the dust this in ploration

Be, in death, my consolation! XVIII. When, that day of tears impending From his ashes man ascending,

From a contrite heart's prostration-

At thy bar shall be attendant, Spare him, God! Spare the defendan

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK

ports for the month of October are only a frac-tion larger than for the corresponding month of last year. We annex our usual comparative Foreign Imports at New York for September.

Entered for consump- 1857. 1858. 1859. tion - - - - - 82 791 905 89 231 470 89 315 600 tion - \$2.791.905 \$9.281,470 \$9.315.000 Entered for warehousing 7.366.424 2.157,678 2.194.258 Free goods - 1,752.315 2.051.461 147,433 Specie and bullion - 2,509,193 89.308 630,846

We have also compiled our usual compara- may be in store for you, tive table showing the total foreign imports at this port since January 1st: Foreign Imports at New York for ten Months

from January 1. Entered for con- 1857. 1858. sumption - - - \$117,314,901 \$83,816,904 \$153, 64.212.297 22.339.823 30.546.026

the above statement, have been larger than for the corresponding ten months of any previous this trade, we annex the comparative totals for Total Foreign Imports at New York.

Ten months of 1853 -1854 . 1856 -- 128,930,836 1859 -The exports from New York to foreign ports

or the last month, exclusive of specie, are the previous year, although the change is not strongly marked. The following are the total exports to foreign ports since January 1: Exports from New York to Foreign Ports for ten Months from January 1. 1857 1858. 1819. nestic produce - \$55725.293 \$46.767.981 \$49.223 7

3,339,769 1,296,694 2,590,757 4,910,199 3,45,897 3,939,109 33,585,591 23,631,274 63,270,614 (dutiable) Total exports -95.561.157 75.031.715 118.005 22 61.975 966 51.400.462 54.734.613 Journal of Commerce.

ABOLITION OF LAWS FOR THE COL LECTION OF DEBTS.

abolition of the law for enforcing the payment of debts, in the financial department of the New York Independent. The subject is one that is beginning to attract a good deal of attention. Credit is now too cheap, and in this respect measures of reform should be adopted. For "Abolish all laws for the collection of debts.

ment of debts, men would look into the moral habits of their debtors before trusting, and for afterwards. They would not be so ready to seduce, by illicit means, any set of men to make purchases. Men so facile of character as to be so led are never reliable."

ADDITIONS TO THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD AND GOV. WISE. In his Brooklyn speech, Mr. Wendell Phillips alluded to a correspondence which had passed between Mrs. Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise. The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday, publishes this correspondence, as follows: Letter from Mrs. Child to Gov. Wise.

WAYLAND, MASS., Oct. 26, 1859. Gov. Wise: I have heard that you were a man of chivalrous sentiments, and I know you were opposed to the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas a Constitution abhorrent to the moral sense of her people. Relying upon these indications of honor and justice in your character, I venture to ask a favor of you. Enclosed is a letter to Capt. John Brown. Will you have

the kindness, after reading it yourself, to transmit it to the prisoner? I, and all my large circle of Abolition acquaintances, were taken by surprise when news came of Capt. Brown's recent attempt; nor do I know of a single person who would have approved of it, had they been apprised of his intentions. But I, and thousands of others, feel a natural impulse of sympathy for the brave and suffering man. Perhaps God, who sees the inmost of our souls, perceives some such senti-ment in your heart also. He needs mother or sister to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him. Will you allow me to preform that mission of humanity? If you will, may God bless you for the generous deed!

I have been for years an uncompromising Abolitionist, and I should scorn to deny it, or apologize for it, as much as John Brown him-self would do. Believing in peace principles, I deeply regret the step that the old veteran has taken, while I honor his humanity toward those who became his prisoners. But, because it is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say, that if I believed our religion justified men in fighting for freedom, I should consider the enslaved everywhere as best entitled to that right. Such an avowal is a simple, frank expression of my sense of natural justice. But I should despise myself utterly, if any circumstances could tempt me to seek to advance these opinions, in any way, directly or indirect ly, after your permission to visit Virginia had been obtained on the plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor, which was never broken, that I would use such permission solely and singly for the purpose of nursing your prisoner,

and for no other purpose whatsoever.
Yours, respectfully, L. Maria Child. Letter from Mrs. Child to John Brown. WAYLAND, MASS., Oct. 26, 1859. DEAR CAPT. BROWN: Though personally unknown to you, you will recognise in my name an made that Territory the battle-ground between ganization, worthy of the name, has ever counthe antagonistic principles of Slavery and Free- selled violent resistance to the law in slave ter lom, which politicians so vainly strive to recon-

cile in the Government of the United States. Believing in peace principles, I cannot sym nathize with the method you chose to advance the cause of Freedom. But I honor your generous intentions. I admire your courage, moral and physical. I reverence you for the humanity which tempered your zeal. I sympathize be justified."

The St. Louis Evening News says: with your cruel bereavements, your sufferings, and your wrongs. In brief, I love you and

Thousands of hearts are thobbing with sympathy as warm as mine. I think of you night and day, bleeding in prison, surrounded by hostile faces, sustained only by trust in God, and your own strong heart. I long to nurse you, to speak to you sisterly words of sympathy and consolation. I have asked permission of may at least reach your hands, and afford you some little solace. May you be strengthened by the conviction that no honest man ever sheds blood for Freedom in vain, however much he may be mistaken in his efforts. May God

Yours, with heartfelt respect, sympathy, and affection. L. MARIA CHILD. Gov. Wise's Reply to Mrs. Child.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 29, 1859. MADAM: Yours of the 26th was received by seems to me proper, by enclosing it to the Commonwealth's attorney, with the request that he will ask the permission of the court to hand it to the prisoner. Brown, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the Judiciary, not of the Executive, of this Commonwealth.

We seek me further to allow way which staying the hand of justice, it would not be without the decided protest of nine-tenths of the people of Virginia.

More patience than has been shown towards the murderous old wretch by the people of Virginia, all history will be searched in vain to the murderous of the fittle in his power towards staying the hand of justice, it would not be without the decided protest of nine-tenths of the people of Virginia.

You ask me, further, to allow you to perform the mission of "mother or sister—to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him." By this, whose very existence is treason to the whole of course, you mean to be allowed to visit him | country, he is not only a convicted felon, found - 208,009,358 in his cell, and to minister to him in the offices in the act of murder and outrage of the foulest of humanity. Why should you not be so allowed, madam? Virginia and Massachusetts enemies, who would leap at the impusity of his are involved in no civil war, and the Constitu- crime to repeat it on every border. Clemency tion which unites them in one Confederacy is no mercy to them. It would teach them guaranties to you the privileges and immuni- nothing, or the lesson they learned would be ties of a citizen of the United States in the the safety of closer approach than they have State of Virginia. That Constitution I am yet ventured. sworn to support, and am therefore bound to protect your privileges and immunities as a that the whole gang were not strung up along citizen of Massachusetts coming into Virginia the railroad, that all confederates and symfor any lawful and peaceful purpose. Coming, pathizers who might sneak by where they exas you propose, to minister to the captive in people, not only in a chivalrous, but in a Christian spirit. You have a right to visit Charles-Va., madam, and your mission, being merciful and humane, will not only be allowed,

but be respected, if not welcomed. A few unenlightened and inconsiderate per sons, fanatical in their modes of thought and action, to maintain justice and right, might moest you, or be disposed to do so, and this might suggest to you the imprudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathize so much; but still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purpose are lawful and peaceful, and I will, as far as I am concerned, do my duty in protecting your rights in our limits. Virginia and her author-ities would be weak, indeed—weak in point of folly and weak in point of power-if her faith and constitutional obligations cannot be redeemed in her own limits to the letter of morality as well as of law, and if her chivalry cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a pris-

when news came of Capt. Brown's recent at-tempt." His attempt was a natural conse-

he will be humanely, lawfully, and mercifully dealt by, in prison and on trial.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

To L. Maria Child.

BAILBOADS IN VIRGINIA.—The advanced sheets of the report on the railroads of Virginia for 1858 show in operation—including 287 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad located in that State—1,438 miles of main line of railroad. Across the State east and west, from Norfolk, via Richmond, Staunton, and Covington, to the mouth of the Big Sandy, on the Ohio river, the railroad distance is 532 miles, of which distance 297 miles completed are opwhich distance 29 erated by three companies owning connecting roads. We annex the following recapitulation

of the tabular statements: Amount of dividend bonds due \$319,702.00 to the State -Payments made by State on 13,478,325.54 ordinary stock -Payments on account of preferred stock -Payments on account of loans 1.241.000.00 2,874,833.33 Guarantied by the State Total amount of State interest -18.213.860.87 Capital stock authorized -Capital stock paid in by others 31,807,013,79

than the State Capital stock paid in by the Total amount paid in 23,909,770.58 Amount of Funded and loating Debt. Funded debt . 14.308.784.42 Floating debt

Total . Construction and equipments 44,111,989,76 Earnings for the year 2.818.248.85 Expenses for the year 1,256,107.82 Net earnings for the year 1,562,141.03

ANOTHER CASE OF SYMPATHY-SHALL WE COMPROMISE WITH THIS, OR CRUSH IT?-We have just received through the mail, post-marked 'Great Falls, New Hampshire," a large printed placard which reads as follows:

Treason !- All true Christions who believe in 'Immortality through Jesus Christ alone,' are requested to pray for Capt. John Brown who now is under sentence of death, and is to be hung next month, for righteousness' sake and doing justly with his fellow-man, his country, and his God. By request of one who loves the truth, and feels for the man that is to die a martyr to it.

Somersworth, Nov. 4, 1859." Now, brother fire-eaters, you who preach to s compromise with the "abominable heresy" of squatter sovereignty, lest we should shock the Anti-Slavery sympathies of the North, what say ye? Equal justice to all, is our motto. If say ye? Equal justice to all, is our motto. If we compromise with squatter sovereignty, we must make a similar compromise with Ossawatomie. For squatter sovereignty is the worse and more dangerous traitor of the two. And worst of all is the forked-tongued traitor, Compromise. Yes, verily, and when John Brown is hung, there shali be two additional scaffolds erected by the courage and fidelity and conservatism of Virginia. Squatter sovereignty

said a CHEAP TRACT EDITION of the New Testa ment, for aniversal separate distribution and use; con ment, for anive servatism of Virginia. Squatter sovereignty shall hang from the one, and Compromise from the other, untill the Charleston Convention shall pronounce the emphatic words, "dead! dead! dead!"-Richmond Enquirer.

SOUTHERN VIEWS .- While the reckless Democratic journals of the North are striving to make political capital out of the abortive effort of John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, many of the Southern journals take a manly and correct view of the affair. The Baltimore American says: "But it is perfectly idle, to say the least, to

turn such an event into political capital. No party would dream of endorsing these or simiar atrocities, and it is a poor and unworthy class of tactics that would seek to fasten the re sponsibility anywhere else than upon the misguided actors themselves. Whatever may be end of Kansas, when circumstances the tendency of their avowed principles, no or might almost enumerate them-Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass, Mellen, if he is still alive, and two or three more. But there is no party of respectable dimensions that has a plank in its platform upon which the late mad foray could

"The Republican party of the country numbers a million and a half voters—a majority of the citizens of all the free States. What is to be gained by denouncing them as aiders and abettors in the proposed crimes of insurrection, arson, and murder? Would it not be unjust, offensive, and highly injurious to the good feeling and concord of the nation?

"There are fanatics in the North who would Gov. Wise to do so. If the request is not granted, I cherish the hope that these few words

willingly exterminate Slavery by war and rapine.

There are fanatics at the South who would willingly extend Slavery by war and rapine. Which | Excellent and commodious buildings. As a dairy is the worse crime in the sight of God and farm, it cannot be excelled in Eastern Virginia. man? We see no difference-and hope to see all such fanatics themselves exterminated. The loss of Brown and his party has thinned out the No. 4, and will be sold with it or separate. This sustain you, and carry you through whatsoever Abolition fanatics at the North. Let us not tract has a Rich Vein of Copper Ore on it. Price of innocent men, and endeavoring to make them responsible for old Brown's crimes.

me yesterday, and, at my earliest leisure, I re- Wise intended to let old Brown get farther off spectfully reply to it, that I will forward the than the end of a stout piece of hemp, the Enletter for John Brown, a prisoner under our laws, arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court The Enquirer shows that Gov. Wise has no for the county of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., power to pardon him, except with the consent for the crimes of murder, robbery, and treason, of the Legislature, nor to reprieve him beyond which you ask me to transmit to him. I will the term of its next session. Should the Govcomply with your request, in the only way which ernor even do the little in his power towards

find, when the circumstances from first to last

From the first we regretted, as we yet regret, pathizers who might sneak by where they ex-pected to aid, should see the quick vengeance awaiting such enterprises, and that the spectacl might be spoken of by more than the small throng who will witness the executions. It is insult, and threat, to ask of our authori

ties, as some Northern journals are asking, that such wrong as was done at Harper's Ferry be pardoned, and we no more believe that Henry A. Wise purposes throwing a moment's delay into the scale of retributive justice, than we do that the Legislature of Virginia will extend its prerogative of pardon.-Petersburgh

evening, as usual, at his church in Broadway, before a very large audience. In the course of his remarks, alluding to the John Brown excitement, he said that there were probably many of his congregation who expected he cent event which has excited so wide-spread a sensation. He, however, thought that enough had been already said, and at the same time he confessed that all the bearings of the case were not quite clear to his mind, and that he did not understand all the merits and demerits of the matter. He, however, was certain of one thing: that a great evil would always show itself, and would constantly create an agitation-an irrepressible conflict, that only

could quell. blunder as amusing as any of his own witti-cisms. The London Bookseller, a monthly or; gan of the publishing trade, commenting on a ern extremists were the real authors of all the more than hinted, in the remarkable semi-of-ministration. The unholy alliance with them, which was of comparatively recent date, had become at Paris. In this article, the French press; and absorb a large proportion of the broken up. For his part, he was ready to co-operate with any honest party in order to accomplish that object, and to save the country as a European Power on just such issues as this ment of debts, which is the open are prepared by a composite Mount Vernon. Good in the time of the French press; and at ime.

The alterlight or posite Mount Vernon. Good in the error of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue, observe a book announced on an almost forgot-which was of comparatively recent date, had been contained at the error of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue, observe a book announced on an almost forgot-which was of comparatively recent date, had been contained at the error of that sympathy, only the error of that sympathy, and the error of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue, observe a book announced on an almost forgot-which was of comparatively recent date, had been contained at the error of that sympathy, only the end of the error of that sympathy, only only to make you doubt its virtue, observe a book announced on an almost forgot-which we then subject, Prenticiana. It is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at the end of the error of that sympathy, only the end of the error of that sympathy, and the error of that sympathy, only the end of the price at the error of that sympathy, and the error of that sympathy, and the error of that sympathy, and the error of that the error of that sympathy, and the error of that sympathy, and the error of that sympathy on the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at the subject, Prenticiana. It is a temptor of the Eorasia Translation, for the Eorasia Translation of the price is a temptor of the tenses and time.

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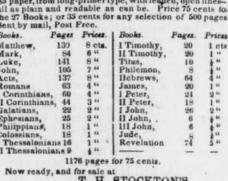
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